The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,828.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in Advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	,, 72 0
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First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

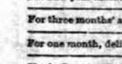
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

Via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £36; 2nd class £24.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Heilbborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

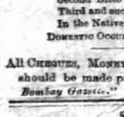
In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cohen, will be despatched to Liverpool, on or about 7th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 24th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, 4,218 tons, and 400 H.P., Captain D. Richardson, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 17th December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, 1,737 tons, and 300 H.P., Captain G. N. Heuren, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 5th January, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 3rd proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd December 1870.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM to TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S Steamer THETIS, 1,200 tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 28th January. Rate of Fare for Cabin Passengers £40, including food and table wine. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. G. GUMPERT & Co., Austrian Lloyd's Agents.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 22nd December 1870.

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE favorite steamer HISTORIAN, Captain Torrens, 1,750 tons Register, 250 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	£ 36
Port Said	36 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.
Liverpool	50 }

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and ALEXANDRIA (in case of need) and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS, DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	.....	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	.....	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	.....	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	.....	£ 14

Including Wines. Without food.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th February 1871.

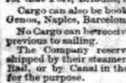
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th December 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



MESSRS. F. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Donghe, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the end of January, and will consequently be despatched within the end or 3rd week of February 1871.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£10	.....	£4
,, Suez	36	18	.....	8
,, Port Said	38	24	.....	9
,, Alexandria	39	25	.....	9-10
,, Messina	45	32	.....	12
,, Naples	47	33	.....	13
,, Leghorn	50	34	.....	14
,, Genoa	50	34	.....	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	.....	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Government Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Boushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SHIPPING.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, and JEDDAH.

THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the above Ports on or about 28th December. For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay 9th November 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW, CHAWL, &c., AT BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY next, the 31st day of December 1870, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MERHJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will submit to sale by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Pammanundass Jeevundass, Esq., with the consent of the Official Assignee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Thacker Goondass Lceladhur, the undermentioned valuable Landed Property:—

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, erement, or bungalow standing thereon, with a range of buildings called chawl, with godowns, also large stabling for horses, cows, bullocks with cook-house and a finely built well, called Vaw, with out-houses situated at Byculla in the suburbs district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, containing by admeasurement about 4,327 2-10ths square yards, be the same little more or less, bounded as follows:—on the east by the property of Mr. Premchand Roychand, on the west by the [illegible] on the north by [illegible] and on the south by Love Lane Road.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th December 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a small quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

20 Cases of Dhoties
2 dit to of T Red Lungots
8 ditto of White Lappets

At 1 P.M.

1 English Park Phaeton
1 Lady's Riding Horse
1 Powerful Bay Arab Horse
1 Strong Pahanin Shigram
1 English-built double-seated Brougham
1 Ditto English Dog Cart

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA SILK.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Godown, No. 42, at Mandvee, by order of Hajee Ismail Hajee Bubbia, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Khoja Mahomed Jaitha the Mortgagor, the following:—

92 Cases China Silk of different quality.
15 Pumiers ditto ditto

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, &c., at Tardeo.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are in the trusted to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of John Kerr, Esq., leaving Bombay.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 24th December 1870. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from those ports up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.
Shares and Stock and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

THEATRE ROYAL

NOTICE TO COUNTRY VISITORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A few eligible SEATS, still left at Soundy's for MONDAY NIGHT, can be obtained TO-DAY, up to 6 o'clock, MONDAY being a HOLIDAY.

Plan can be seen, and Seats secured, at the Theatre.

H. RICHARDSON.

SPORT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AMMUNITION,
CAPS, SHOT,
CARTRIDGES, WADDING,
POWDER, SUNDRIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE LAST FUN OUT FOR

THE CHRISTMAS TABLE.

WONDERFUL COSSAQUES.

CHARLES DICKENS' ALBUM.	GIRL OF THE PERIOD.
SOMEBODY'S JEWELS.	SPORTING.
SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE.	SWEET FLOWERS.
LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.	CHARMS.
MONSTERS.	SLAP BANGS.

AND OTHER PRETTY NOVELTIES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that WILLIAM RODGIE, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, the Liquidator of the Bank of Bombay, have CONTRACTED to SELL to JAICHUND BROYCHUND, of Broach, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that messuage parcel of GROUND, together with the bavelion building and premises standing thereon, situate at Broach, abutting on the road leading near to Gumputtee, in Broach, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 1,317 feet or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the west by a door and the public road, on the east by a well, on the north by a shop now or late in the occupation of one Hurgowan Vullubjee, and on the south by a passage leading to a lane and a house now or late in the occupation of one Bhoobhai Govandas, free from all incumbrances whatsoever. All persons claiming to have any Claim or Interest therein, either by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, inheritance, or otherwise, are required to furnish to the undersigned, Vendors' Solicitors, at their Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, particulars of such Claim within 15 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the purchase is to be completed; and any person having Claim which shall not have so furnished particulars thereof will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Solicitors for the Vendors.

DE LA RUE & CO.'S

PLAYING CARDS.

THE NEW (1870-71) PATTERNS.

Chinese Flower, Indian Shawl, Prince of Wales, Princess of Wales' Indian Jonquil, Indian Feather, Persian Diamond, Geranium, Cancan, Mulleberry, Fuschia, Sweet Pea, White Rose, Cotton Plant, Orient Tint in blood-red and gold, and Gold Moguls and Harry's; certainly the most beautiful selection of superb patterns ever issued, even by De La Rue.

Each pack,	Dozen packs,
Cash Rs. 1-12	Credit Rs. 2. Cash Rs. 20	Credit Rs. 22-8.

SUPERIOR
HARRY'S, MOGULS, & CLUB HOUSE;
Highly glazed, in a variety of beautiful patterns.

Each pack,	Dozen packs,
Cash Rs. 1-6	Credit Rs. 1-8. Cash Rs. 15	Credit Rs. 16-8.

FINE HARRY'S;
Superior highly glazed quality.

Each pack,	Dozen packs,
Cash Rs. 1	Credit Rs. 1-2. Cash Rs. 11	Credit Rs. 13-8.

CAVENDISH'S
ADMIRABLE WORKS ON WHIST,
AND THE
CAVENDISH WHIST MARKER.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOVELTIES
FOR PRESENTATION.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
CHURCH SERVICES, handsomely bound in solid Ivory, with raised cross on front cover, and gilt-edged leaves	27 0	30 0
CHURCH SERVICES, with white vellum and gold backs and solid Ormolu edged Ivory sides, front cover illuminated with monogram, &c., and gilt edged leaves	13 8	15 0
SUPERB SUITE OF CHAMPAGNE CUPS, richly electro silvered on hard metal Silver, thickly gilt inside, 12 in handsome satin and velvet lined morocco case, a splendid gift	250 0	300 0
The WATCH BONBONNIERE SALTS BOTTLE and VINAIGRETTE, with thickly gilt silver mounts and finger chain	63 0	70 0
THE PEG SAVER, carries richly cut decanter of Brandy, 2 Tumblers, and 2 bottles Soda Water, in thickly electro silvered plate, on hard metal, very pretty as well as useful, and "positively the last" (as the players say) thing out	105 0	120 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

BOXING NIGHT!

THEATRE ROYAL.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE
DRAMATIC SEASON,
ON MONDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

FRESH FACES!
NEW PIECES!!

Craven's Great Scrio-Comic Drama
"MILKY WHITE,"
AND
Maddison Morton's last Farce,
"A CAPITAL MATCH."

FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILL.

Secure Seats early at SOUNDY'S for MONDAY NIGHT, 26TH INSTANT.

NOTICE.—The Office of the EXAMINER of CLAIMS will be OPEN during the CHRISTMAS VACATION on SATURDAY the 24th and SATURDAY the 31st December, from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

W. E. GORDON,
Officiating Accountant General.

22nd December 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS, PASSENGERS' and HORSES', issued from all Stations to all Stations, from 23RD DECEMBER to 3RD JANUARY, both days inclusive, will be available to return upon any day within ten days of the day of issue. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famed Ruins of Ahmedabad and the Sports of Guzerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 9th December 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS—INCREASE OF THIRD CLASS FARES.

On and after 1st January, the UP and DOWN MIXED TRAINS, between SURAT and AHMEDABAD and SABURMUTTEE, will be slightly ALTERED and ACCELERATED.

The Up and Down Mails will stop at Wassad and Palghur.

The Third-Class Fares by the Mail Trains will be increased from Three to Four Pies per Mile, and from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.

All other Trains will remain Three Pies per Mile as at present.

For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 9th December 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY the 24th to MONDAY the 26th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. FOURNEL, pro Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 9th December 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1863, and of the COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

Upon reading the Affidavit of BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, sworn on the Eleventh day of December, instant, in the above matter, and not hearing Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER, on behalf of the said Liquidator, I do order that all persons having DEBTS or CLAIMS against the said Company, do send in their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims to the said Liquidator, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Shamjee Hussajee Street, outside the Fort, and prove the same on or before the 20th day of December 1870, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets made before such Debts or Claims are proved against the said Company. And I do further direct that this Order be advertised in the "Government Gazette," and two English and two native local Newspapers.—Dated this 28th day of November 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held THIS DAY, in accordance with the Advertisement, dated 2nd November 1870, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this Meeting be ADJOURNED till 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 10th January 1871.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

IN accordance with the above, a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, 10th January 1871, at which the RESOLUTIONS already advertised WILL BE PROPOSED.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE BINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 200,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta. | Saharumpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: If to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as realized, at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jaenee fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operations.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 126-10-10

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Bindhostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.

Bombay, No. 7 Calbadevie Road 17th October 1870.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messrs, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	,, Silk and Wool.....	9 8
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	,, French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,, White Shirts.....	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,, Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,, Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,, SILK & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,, All-Wool sleeping Suits...	18 0
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	,, Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Pelisses in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Friezettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piques and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Bloomer Dress, in Silk, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tartatan and Tulle Tartatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 23 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Lad-es' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Snakes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to o der.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 80 each.
Velvetgen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Satin, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 15.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 60, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, lapi Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Colored Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Colored Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 29 each.
White Merino Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 9 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats, at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from Rs. 12 s., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bound Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Sateen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Linstrey," Merl de Alpacas.
Waterproof Costumes

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

LAND and Spinning shares closed firm. Government paper steady. Market will be closed from the 24th to 29th instant, both days inclusive, for the Christmas Holidays.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi nal value.	Paid up.	Last divi dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,020
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	165
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,990
40,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	260
0,000	275	all	12p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
37,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	142

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,560
8,000	150	all		Freer Land & Pier Co. Ld	154
750	2,000	2,00	Nil	Mazagon Land	995
4,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Fort Canning	270

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,350	250 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
300	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	400
150	12,000	1,000	200 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
300	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,170
200	900	all	60do.	Do. New	540
500	1,000	all	80do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,000
350	1,000	all		East India Press Co	3,500
150	4,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,250
200	1,000	1,000		Framji Cowasji Press	990
300	1,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.	Imperial Press Co	1,300
1,200	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	875
2,000	400	350	35 p.	Mofuss. Press & G. Co.	365
120	4,500	all	450	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
120	1,000	750	75 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
110	1,000	all	150 p.	Vinnevelly Press Co.	1,100
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

450	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.
500	2,500	all	125p.c*	Alliance Spinning
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay
100	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United
1846	150	130	...	Branch Mills
900	5,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning
750	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c	Manockji Petit's
800	2,500	all	80 p.c	Oriental
700	1,000	4,300	...	Royal

*Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	4 months' sight.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do.	1s. 10 7/8d.
Do. Documents	6 Do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	228

CALCUTTA.—19TH DECEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents at Rs. 97-10 to 97-12, or 2-6 to 2-4 discount, and time bargains contracts for a large amount at Rs. 97-10, or 2-6 discount for deliveries in 40 days.

5 per cents of 1859-'67 at Rs. 108-10.

In shares—

United Bank of India shares, at Rs. 90 and 91.

Oudh and Rohilcund Railway £10 shares, at Rs. 107.

Bengal Coal Co.'s shares, at Rs. 1,375, inclusive of the dividend.

Dacruga Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 25.

—*Englishman.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 17th Dec., 1870.

Open 1,258 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	99,734	7	3
Merchandize	2,45,573	5	3
Electric Telegraph	970	9	0
Earth Trains	1,622	8	0
Total Rs.	3,47,900	13	6
Corresponding week last year open 872 miles. Total Rs.	3,22,928	1	5
Increase	25,032	12	1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 23.

Mignon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Jacob, Captain, Bombay 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Bhooj.

Hannagan, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Henry, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Belgaum.

Macbay, Ensign, Bombay 8th King's, on leave, from Nusserabad.

Budd, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Belgaum.

Millett, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Belgaum.

Saunders, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty from Belgaum.

Miles, Major, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 23.

Cahusac, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Strong, Captain, 3rd Regiment, N. I., on duty, to Mhow.

The following officers will sail to-day for England:—

Briggs, Major, 5th Fusiliers, on leave.

Molyneux, Captain, 1st Regiment N. I., on furlough.

Mignon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough.

Fawkes, Lieutenant, 8th King's, on sick certificate.

Harcourt, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

Holland, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough.

Keays, Major, Assistant Commissary General, on furlough

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Nowgong, 12th December 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant C. H. Hamilton to be Captain, from the 1st October 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to confirmation by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

2nd Battalion 24th Foot.—Lieutenant R. Younghusband to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Gordon, promoted. Dated 6th December 1870.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiment specified:—

3rd Foot.—Captain E. C. Dickson, 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant H. Fitz G. Stevens, 1st Battalion.

That portion of G. O. C. C. of the 9th July 1870, p. 301, cancelling the general leave to Nynee Tal, granted to Lieutenant J. E. Lee, Musketry Instructor 55th Foot, is expunged.

G. O. C. C. 1st June last, granting the above leave, holds good.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 14th November, appointing Captain G. Mariner, Brigade Major, Allahabad, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of the Division, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 2nd idem, as a temporary measure.

Jhansi Division Order, dated the 22nd November, directing Assistant Surgeon G. McB. Davis, M.D., to relieve Surgeon F. Carter of the medical charge of the 2nd Native Infantry, as a temporary measure.

Presidency District Order, dated the 19th November, directing Assistant Surgeon E. B. Ruttledge, doing duty at the Presidency, to proceed to Lucknow and report himself for duty to the Deputy Inspector General of the circle.

Agra Brigade Order, dated the 6th November, directing all reports of the brigade to be made to Colonel C. C. Fraser, C. B., V.C., 11th Hussars, vice Colonel E. H. Maxwell, 86th Foot, proceeding with his regiment.

Morar Station Order, dated the 7th November, directing Captain H. Latham, Royal Artillery, to perform the duties of Station Staff at Morar, on departure of the Brigade Major, Captain A. B. Morgan, on inspection duty.

Dum Dum Station Order, dated the 15th November, appointing Assistant Surgeon R. H. Stevens, M.B., 11th Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the Station Staff, in addition to his other duties, vice Assistant Surgeon E. O'Sullivan, 98th Foot, proceeding with his regiment to Dinapore.

36th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 11th November, making the following temporary appointments, vice Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Scott proceeding on sick leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Fowle, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Major R. D. Griffin, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

1st Goorkhas.—Regimental Order, dated the 16th November, making the following temporary appointments, vice Major R. S. Hill, officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, proceeding to Jullunder, to undergo a course of musketry instruction:—

Captain F. Story, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 2nd Wing Subaltern.

Captain C. Mercer, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

20th Hussars.—Cornet C. W. Hemans, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Major G. Rowland, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Supple, to Morar, Gwalior, from date of leaving regiment to the 31st January 1871, on medical certificate, and thence to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign C. M. Le Breton, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Assistant Surgeon H. J. O'Brien, M.B., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

26th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon D. A. S Thoburn, M.D., to Bombay, for one month, from the 15th November, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

30th Foot.—Major R. B. Baker, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

45th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon T. Wood, M.D., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

86th Foot.—Lieutenant C. L. Heathcote, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Colonel A. Turner, doing duty at Umballa, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Hodgson, 2nd in Command Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to embarkation for ... on furlough, on private affairs.

for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

General List, Cavalry.—Captain E. Wells, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it to appear before a medical board, preparatory to applying for furlough, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant T. B. B. Dickson, 1st Squadron Subaltern 8th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe under the rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry.—Colonel J. Lyptrott, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Head Quarters, Camp Nowgong, 12th December 1870.

INSPECTIONS.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having approved of the inspection of British regiments in India, being taken once, instead of twice in each year as heretofore, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs that the annual inspection be made in the month of February, and that it may be of a most searching character on every point contained in the confidential reports.

LANGUAGE EXAMINATIONS—MEDICAL DEPT.

The following letter is from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military department, to the Adjutant General, No. 622, dated 17th November 1870.

"Replying to the reference made by you to the officiating Secretary Board of Examiners, as to whether it is necessary that the medical officer, required under clause III. of Government General Order No. 690 of 1865 to be nominated a member of committees for the examination of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, should be a passed officer, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief, that a passed medical officer should always be placed on the committee when one is available. When there is none available, a medical officer who has passed the Lower standard may be appointed, a certificate by the officer commanding the station, showing the necessity for the measure, being always attached to the proceedings."

This order equally affects committees of examination on medical subordinates—see G. O. 303 of 1870.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Government of India Military Department, to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, No. 543, dated Simla, the 24th September 1870.

See G. O. 152 of 1870.

"3. The invalid pension granted to warrant officers retiring in India, which is greater than that awarded to those electing to retire in Europe, is not granted until the parties are pronounced by medical authority to be unfit for further effective service, while the English rate of pension is claimable after certain stated periods of service whether they be effective or not.

"4. Under Government General Order No. 143, of 14th April 1849, warrant officers who have served the period entitling them to the Europe rate of pension, are entitled to the regulated rate of passage money if proceeding home on medical certificate in view to retiring at the end of their leave, and under the same rule a warrant officer invalided in India, but qualified by service to retire in Europe, if desirous of admission to the English rate of pension, will, on finally relinquishing all claims to the Indian rate of pension, be granted the passage money of his rank to Europe, precisely in the same manner as a warrant officer on the effective list proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

"5. These rules taken in connection with those published in Government General Order No. 176, of 20th February 1868, granting free passage in troop-ships when accommodation is available, or in sailing vessels, to warrant officers proceeding on sick leave to Europe, have, it would appear, misled the Quartermaster General and the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, to the conclusion that the grant of free passage in lieu of a fixed rate of passage money as formerly allowed, was extended to pensioned or invalided warrant officers, and their families.

"6. I am further to point out that passage money under the old rules was denied to warrant officers pensioned or invalided in that grade, exception being made only in favour of the two classes referred to in para 4, and it is to these two classes alone that free passages in lieu of passage money, under the General Order of 1868, is admissible."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 11s. 3d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£1 0s. 0d.	"
	Myrabolms & Colr bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	"
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Dec. 20

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	May Frere (s)	Warner	Verawul.
	E. F. Gabaine	Klencke	Callao.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Brig Annie, Baker, to Rangoon via Cochin.

Ship Nicobar, Foster, to Cochin.

Ship J. P. Smith, Bremen to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Australis, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Ellora, to China, &c.

Steamer Punjaub, to Malabar Coast and Ceylon.

Steamer General Outram to Cutch Mand

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
19	Ganges	Potter	Demerara, Sept. 13.
	Hermit	Mills	Negapatam, Nov 13.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.		
19	Dacca (s)	Bombay.

Passengers arrived per ss Dacca,—Mr Binny, Mr Fraser, and Mr Laughton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Tagus (s), 11 cases foolscap paper, Hajee Esmail Taitha & Co.; 11 cases brass sheets, Mr. H. B. Hobbs; 2 cases millinery, paper, envelopes, &c., 4 cases sherry, 6 cases claret, 4 cases beer, and 1 case port, Mrs. Lake, Milliner.

Canning, 11 anchors and 3 cables, Mrs. Eliza Tinsley; 54 dozens clocks, Rossclot & Co.

Atlantic, 1 case brushes, A. H. Abdoolally.

Hawarden Castle, 4 cases Spanish stripes, Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons.

Wennington, 3 casks white zinc, N. Tyeball; 30 kegs lead ore, V. Amroottall.

Sir John Lawrence, 2 cases paper, S. Moosabhoy.

Delane, 10 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

Sam Mendel, 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Art Union, 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wennington, 3 hhds. sherry, Remington & Co.

Blythwood (s), 4 cases cutlery, H. B. Jejeebhoy; 200 drums linseed oil, Owen and Olcell; 67 boxes bar soap, G. Surufaly

Atlantic, 3 casks glassware, A. Burjorjee & Co.

Brazilian (s), 2 casks earthenware and 1 case glass, Mr. H. P. LeMesurier.

Khimjee Godowjee, 81 packages glassware, Sonar Vera.

FROM SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 2 bales Spanish stripes, Leggatt & Co.; 1 case jewellery, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 2 cases haberdashery, &c., F. A. Lakos.

FROM ADEN.

Arabia (s), 4 boxes sardines, A. H. G. Hoosen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Historian (s), 13 bales wool, Soonderdass Mooljee; 108 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 23 bales cotton, O. Heerjee; 54 bales cotton, Amerchund Cullianjee; 200 bales cotton, Muncockbhoy Bhugcobhoy; 35 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 60 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 123 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookmoy; 100 bales wool, Canjee Megjee.

Gitana, 32 bales cotton, Vithul Megraj; 45 bales cotton, Mudungopall Mukonray; 80 bales cotton, Nathmull Gowurdhundass; 100 bales cotton, H. Glason & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 56 bales cotton, Chumonlass Madhowdass; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Momed Ally Ebram; 75 bales cotton, Jaitha Pursotum; 100 bales cotton coir fibre, Kessowdass Shewjidass; 100 bales cotton, Bhimram Bhugajee.

Tagus (s), 84 bales cotton, Motilall Rothee; 75 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, Dhunmuss Mooljee; 50 bales wool and 50 bales cotton, Lulljee Enderjee; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 35 bales cotton, Dawjee Cursonjee; 100 bales cotton, Bhoorabhoy Motichund; 53 bales cotton, Lallbhoy Sumbhoolall; 100 bales wool, Canjee Megjee; 50 bales wool, G. Sing & Co.

Mabel, 29 bales cotton, Ramdass Wazjee; 238 bales cotton, Ganeshdass Thokerdass; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Ruttonsey; 53 bales cotton, Tokersey Megjee; 100 bags bones, Edward Bate & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Nihunjee Bowan; 300 bales cotton, H. D. Freek & Co.; 50 bales cotton, C. Madowdass; 100 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 100 bales cotton, Amerchund Throdiram; 250 bales cotton, Nurses Kessowjee & Co.

Columbian (s), 50 bales cotton, Narrandass Nursey; 30 bales cotton, Vussonjee Dewchund; 353 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee.

Victoria Cross, 14 bales twist waste, H. Hayes; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 50 bales cotton, Jumnadass Currondass.

Deccan (s), 50 bales wool, G. Sing & Co.

Balkans, 20 bales wool, Kullianjee Petamber.

FOR LONDON.

Parana 132 cases olibanum, Moolgerbhoy Jewraz; 29 cases gum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 491 pieces E. teeth, Bowanjee Vullybhy; 24 cases mother o' pearl shells, Lukbhoy Rujbalee; 50 cases gum olibanum, Hasson Khan.

Deccan (s) 102 pieces E teeth, Adumjee Peerbhoy; 9 cases cardamoms, Soondardass Mooljee; 97 pieces E. teeth, Shurr ff Dervesh; 121 pieces E. t eth, Sicks or Futtabhoy; 56 pieces E. teeth, Currumbhoy Allybhoy.

Columbian (s), 9 cases Ishmawe, Muladinbhoy Soomar; 150 cases olibanum, Ralli Brothers; 6 bales cowhides, Woomerbhoy Chundbhoy.

Saladin, 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Elbora (s), 116 bales cotton, Momedboy Dawna & Co.; 4 cases Cambay stone, C. Nanchand; 73 bales cotton, C. Ebram; 30 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR TRIESTE.

Australia (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Glason & Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Columbian (s), 400 bales cotton, H. Glason & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Columbian (s), 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board:—Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona; Pensioners' School, Poona; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

DENT—TOMKYNS—December 20th, at Ahmedabad, by the Rev. W. Clark, Chaplain, Henry Francis Dent, Captain 3rd K. O. Hussars, to Isabella, only daughter of the late John Tomkyns.

LAWTON—MOLDEN—December 21st, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. Mr. Cummine, Michael Lawlor, Superintendent Government Press, Nagpore, to Miss Mary Jane Molden, of Bombay

DEATH.

LEIGH—December 17th, at Yeotmall, of convulsions, Julia Margaretta, elder daughter of the late Mr John Leigh, Station Master G. I. P. R. Co., Garrawarra, aged 3 years and 2 months.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

MAGOR—December 19th, at 11, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of R. B. Magor, of a daughter.

SPENCER—December 4th, at Hoshiarpore, the wife of R. Spencer, Esq., of son.

HOWE—December 13th, at Ghazeepore, the wife of William Arthur Howe, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NESFIELD—BLUMHARDT—December 19th, at Kishnaghur, Nadiya, Mr. J. Jn. C. Nesfield, Bengal Educational Service, to Ellen Emilia, third daughter of Rev. C. H. Blumhardt, of the Church Missionary Society.

DEATH.

LAFORET—December 19th, at the residence of her nephew, Mons. C. Gervain, No 31, Chowringhee Road, Mdlle Marie Therese Anne Josephine Martin Laforet, aged 86 years, 2 months, and 23 days.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

DAWSON—December 9th, at Vizagapatam, William Swarts, infant son of W. S. Dawson, Esq., aged 1 year and 20 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

EETSON—KEILY—December 17th, at St. John the Baptist's Church, Roorkee, by the Rev. J. Fitz Austin Gavin, B. A. Chaplain of Roorkee, Arthur Eets n, Esq., Surgeon Royal Engineers, to Alice Ann, youngest daughter of Captain Keily, R.E., Roorkee.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870.

WITHOUT any wish to be looked upon as alarmists, and admitting that there are periods in the experience of all markets when trade is unusually depressed, we venture to think that the present commercial position of Bombay calls for very grave consideration. As the facts are well known and admitted by all business people in Bombay, we do not go into figures and details to prove our statement, that on every standard article of European production imported into this market, and contemplating of course the necessary import charges, a loss more or less serious has to be suffered by importers. Business in exports from here has for many years past been so largely confined to the article of cotton, that we only remark upon it to say that the rates at which it can be purchased here, after adding the necessary charges, represent prices considerably in advance of what the article fetches in Liverpool; and it must be borne in mind that, while the continent of Europe is now becoming our direct customer for larger quantities of the staple than hitherto, still we must look to Liverpool to absorb the great bulk of our supplies.

Assuming, then, that the above facts are admitted—and they cannot be denied—we come to the plain deduction that the foreign business of Bombay is so seriously disorganized as to debar her merchants from embarking in it, unless they are prepared to contemplate a loss more or less considerable, or to speculate upon the chance of an advance in prices. Were this state of affairs purely exceptional, or likely to be short-lived, it need give rise to but comparatively little uneasiness, and might be dismissed with the remark that matters will right themselves in time. Unfortunately, however, since the year 1868, and only relieved by transitory gleams of better things, our market has continued gradually to become worse, until it has declined to the position we have indicated. From that position there is at present no reasonable basis of expectation that any early revival will take place. On the contrary, at the present writing, all branches of business are more generally depressed than we ever remember them to have been before, and the common expectation is that unless relieved by some unexpected event, a position even more unfavorable will shortly be established. Accepting these facts, the question as to how this deplorable state of affairs can be cured becomes a most pertinent one, to which it behoves our merchants and bankers especially, but likewise whoever is interested in the trade of this presidency, to find an early and conclusive answer. Did we see the subject receiving attention at the hands of our Chamber of Commerce, or calling forth any concerted action or consideration from those primarily concerned, we would gladly leave it in their hands. Such not being the case, we deem it our duty to refer pointedly to the question, and to offer such remarks upon it as present themselves at our point of view.

Upon reference to the Custom House returns for this port for the past fiscal year, we find the foreign import and export trade combined amount to rather over thirty-six crores of rupees, being, as far as value is concerned, in fair comparison with former years. This amount presents a fair field for the occupation of the comparatively few firms now established here, as calculating only 2½ per cent of clear profit on such an amount (and surely that is moderate enough), it represents the immense sum of £900,000 annually. For many years past however, and in contradistinction to the old policy of a limited and safe business with high profits, a large and consequently more risky business with small profits has become in most branches the accepted principle of trade. Like every other principle, although perhaps sound in the main, it is capable of being overdone, and this we apprehend is one of the most material rocks upon which European merchants in Bombay have struck, many of them becoming total wrecks. In former years if after paying all expenses, including the necessary commission, imported goods did not leave a margin of profit greater or less, according as other circumstances dictated, and provided the goods could not be laid down at a lower cost, the rule adopted was to hold them over for advanced prices and in the interior to stop supplies until the market recovered from its plethora of stocks. From this system a gradual decadence has taken place. First, importers became willing to sell whenever they could secure a full commission only. Later, a modified commission offered sufficient inducement, but now the plan appears to be sell on arrival under all circumstances, whether of loss or profit, and totally regardless of home costs. That this policy is most suicidal no one can doubt, and so far we have seen it bearing fruit in the ruin of some of the firms engaged in it. Unfortunately the evil does not stop with those who thus trade, but as they destroy the market, their action re-acts upon the legitimate trader, who must be content to hold his goods indefinitely or accept rates rendered current by forced sales. These remarks apply to business on this side.

From home, and in the face of the most discouraging telegrams as to markets, we find shipments continue to come forward abundantly—some articles in excess of average supplies—and it is unreasonable to suppose that all, or even a large proportion of these ventures are on Bombay account. On the contrary, we believe a large proportion are wholly or in part on account of the producers at home, who with the view of keeping up prices at the place of production, or having produced more than they can find customers for on the spot, take advantage of the facilities offered to consign their surplus stock to foreign markets under a large advance, and so delay (but most commonly materially increase) the loss which sooner or later they must be called upon to suffer. From its convenience of access and other causes, Bombay is perhaps peculiarly liable to be inundated in this way, but from almost every other Eastern market, complaints of over-supplies are general. This, then, appears to bring us to a fact as regards cotton which the Government of India, as well as Mr. John Bright and other Lancashire cotton authorities seem to overlook, namely, that the supply of cotton is already sufficient to meet all demands made upon it, and to furnish piece goods in excess of the offtake at present prices; these prices being very nearly on a level with the rates obtaining before the outbreak of the American war. This subject is apart from our present article, and we do not meantime pursue it further. We would, however, suggest to our merchants that if goods are being brought to this market in excess of requirements, they should take such steps to prevent its being continued, as their experience suggests, but at all events that they should decline to be made the cat'spaw of needy producers at home, who desire unduly to maintain inflated prices on the other side at the expense of our market here. It is also surely a consideration for bankers at home to decide to what extent they will grant facilities for the carrying on of business leading to the ruinous results we are now experiencing.

The position of cotton is precisely the converse of our import market. In the keen competition for business which the last few years has developed in Bombay, it is not to be denied that totally untrustworthy traders have been enabled to consign cotton home in such terms for advances, selling, &c., as have presented to them the very strongest temptation, not only to overtrade but to practise deceit in their dealings. On this subject we do not consider it within our province to go into details, but the daily reports of our law courts furnish painful but incontestible proof of our statement, and point to this, that some combined action is necessary to deal with the enormous evil.

Perhaps the conclusion is not a very flattering one, but we apprehend it is true that the natives of this country show in many important matters of business a system of combination and mutual support which it would be desirable for the European community to imitate. Under any circumstances we trust that our commercial community will take steps to establish the business of this great port on some sounder basis than that upon which it at present rests. Admitting that it may be satisfactory to our Hindu brethren to get a penny a pound more for their cotton than it is worth, and to buy their European imports at considerably less than they cost, we venture to think that this does not quite secure the object in view when this country was occupied by the East India Company, while it renders present possession scarcely the unqualified commercial blessing the believers in "tribute" would have us be grateful for.

IN order to give our employés the customary Christmas holiday we shall not publish the "Gazette" on Monday.

ALTHOUGH we did not think the assailants of Mr. Reuter were justified when they formerly attacked him and his telegrams, we do think they are justified now. It is not only the proceedings in regard to Luxemburg that have been shabbily treated, the military movements are now not reported with clearness or accuracy. The names of places where actions are fought are omitted, and, as we have just seen, one name is substituted for another. It was grossly misleading to say that Tours was occupied by the Germans when Nuits was meant. And in regard to the operations at Nuits, in the glorious wine land of Burgundy, just see what the Compiler of Telegrams asks us to believe. First we are told that the Germans *occupied* Nuits on the evening of the 18th after a severe battle. Then we learn, under date December 20, that the French having re-occupied Nuits, the Germans attacked the town on the 19th, and that the French withdrew at night-fall. We are asked to believe that Nuits was abandoned as soon as occupied, that the French entered on the heels of the Germans, and that the latter took the trouble to seize again a town they had hardly won and easily yielded within four and twenty hours. Of course, the incidents reported are conceivable, but is it likely that if Nuits were worth taking it would be evacuated at night only to be taken again in the morning?

A PROPOSAL has been made for the appointment of a Political Agent in Hill Tipperah.

LADY MAYO, the Hon. Maurice Bourke, Sir Percy, Lady and Mr. Burrell, arrived in Calcutta on Monday morning, accompanied by Captain Lockwood, A. D. C.

As anticipated, the Hon. J. R. Bullen Smith has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for next year, and has taken over charge from Mr. Cavorke. Mr. S. Collis, it is said, has been appointed Under-Sheriff.

H. M. S. Forte, with Admiral Cockburn on board, goes to Calcutta, where (says the "Pioneer") arrangements will be made for carrying out the Admiralty scheme of taking over all the armed duties of the Indian seas.

LIEUTENANT C. T. ECHALAZ, General List, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE Head Quarters of the Army will be removed to Bombay on the 10th of next month. The following staff will accompany H. E. the Commander-in-Chief:—The Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and the Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery.

A CALCUTTA contemporary tells us that "at the suggestion of the Commissioner of Sind, Government is said to have sanctioned the proposal for the conversion from daily into alternate day posts of short branch lines to connect Kipra and Omercote by a postal junction line."

THE Wolverine, steam corvette of 17 guns, with the Magpie, Thistle and Nimble, double-screw gun-boats of 3, 4 and 5 guns, respectively, were commissioned on the 25th October, for service in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, relieving the armed vessels of the Bombay Marine employed on that station.

CAPTAIN BROOKE, A. D. C., who attended Lady Mayo to England, does not return to India, and has resigned his post on the Viceregal Staff. Captain Brooke's state of health, we learn from the Calcutta "Examiner," forbade his revisiting this country, and he has accepted the command of the

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA DISTRICTS.—The state of the cotton crop in the Nowlgoond talooka is the subject of the last return received from Mr. Shearer, which is for the week ending the 17th instant. "The weather at present," he remarks, "is considered seasonable, and just such weather as the cotton plant ought to thrive in, but the effect of it has been disappointing. The plants seem at one time to improve, and then they get blighted or sparse; and all over this district they are at the present date in a more backward state than I have ever seen them. What tends to keep them so is the dirty condition in which the fields are allowed to remain, owing to the jowaree harvest being now on, many of them being actually white with dry grass and weeds. The plants in the experimental fields present an irregular appearance, being in some places strong and healthy, while in others they are very much blighted. But on the whole, owing to the attention they have received, they seem slightly superior to those in the cultivators' fields."

GUJERAT.—From the return (for the week ending the 12th instant) submitted by Major Moore, it appears that beyond a very slight extent of injury to the crop in the Ucklesur talooka (Broach), caused by a continuance of cloudy weather, the cotton crop in the four collectorates of Gujerat is in about the same favourable state as was previously reported. Picking has commenced in the districts of Veerumgaum, Kurree, and Gogo, and will shortly commence in the Kaira districts, where, it is remarked, that all the cotton is sown with other crops. In the Surat districts the plants are still flowering and podding, and the first picking will probably take place next month or in the beginning of February. In Broach about one-eighth of the crop is nearly perfected.

In the southern division of Kattiawar, as in the eastern districts, the forthcoming produce is estimated at no more than three-fourths of a full crop. In Wagkneer it is expected to be even less, owing to the plants having continued to suffer from the disease called *chachro*. In Western Kattiawar, Gondal and Leemree, the amount of produce expected is the same as that mentioned for the last week. More favourable accounts have just come from Rajcote, where it is anticipated that a full crop will be realized. In Hulwad and Drangudra, some part of the crop that had not been affected by the heat and cloudy weather which prevailed in the previous week, has begun podding. The following are quoted as the market rates of cotton for the week ending 12th and 14th December:—

Veerumgaum and Kurree, Dec. 12th—Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8-2 per maund.

Surat, Dec. 14th—Rs. 180 to 160 per candy of machine ginned cotton; Rs. 170 to 175 for gauntee.

Broach, December 12th—Rs. 190 to 195 for machine-ginned; Rs. 160 to 170 for gauntee.

Unkleswr, December 14th—Rs. 205 for machine-ginned; Rs 180 for gauntee.

The exports to Bombay were as follows:—

Dholleera, November 28 to December 3rd—387 bales; Gogo, ditto—none.

Surat (port), week ending December 14th—289 bales.

Jumbooswr, ditto December 12th—none.

Broach (port), December 14th—42 bales.

A later return, dated 15th December, has been received from Mr. Stormont in reference to the cotton crop in Unkleswr and other parts of the Broach collectorate bordering on the Nerbudda river. He remarks upon the state of the crop as follows:—

"The growers, as usual, are beginning to make loud complaints about the damage the crop sustaining from the boll-worm, &c. It is quite true many pods of the early crop are attacked, but as yet this is all the extent of the injury. I am inclined to think that Broach cotton has never been entirely free from this stain, the early part always suffering the most. Cloudy weather gets the larger share of the blame, and to a certain extent it certainly has an injurious influence, but as yet there has been no such weather to speak of. During the past week we have had in Broach on y two cloudy days. In the mornings it has been cold. A little more dew would improve the late crop and likewise tend to check *wilting*, which is rather bad in some parts. Picking will be general about the middle of January."

SURAT.—The following is extracted from a return submitted by Mr. Strachan (Dec. 12) for the district of Hallà:—

"We are still picking a little cotton, but, except in late fields, the bolls which we are now getting are close to the points of branches, and small, compared to what we picked about three weeks or a month ago. Little has yet been done in the way of carrying cotton towards Kurrachee. I have seen several camel-loads moving about during the week, but most of these were to meet advances made by cotton dealers at the time of sowing. I hear from Rotree that very little has yet reached that place.

"I have little new to record about the experimental fields. We are still getting good pickings, and the Egyptian variety is flowering freely, but it is of little use that it looks well and flowers freely in the beginning of the cold weather, when it cannot stand right through it, and is in a dying state during the hot days. We have this morning finished the fourth picking of American cotton, which is still good. Several people have asked for seed of this kind. I shall be able to give out small quantities of it.

"The canals are at present for the most part dry, but in some of the main branches we have got from two to three feet of running water; this, however, is quite immaterial, so far as cotton is concerned, for where the plants have been sown early, watering would now do more harm than good."

S. J. HARRISON,
For Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 23rd December 1870.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Deccan, Capt. D. Rennoldson, will sail from Bombay to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Captain and Mrs Hay and two children
Mr and Mrs John Stroffon and two infants
Miss Forbes and five children
Lieutenant A Fawkes
Mr Poole
Major and Mrs Keays and two infants.
Captain W M Molyneux

For Brindisi.

Mr C Silver
Captain and Mrs Holland
Mr & F Curtis
Mr Doxeyell
Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs H W H Cotton and child
and Mr Elwes.

For Suez.

Captain and Mrs Harcourt
Colonel Mignon
Mr W M Salmon.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the local committee for the selection of articles, &c., to be sent to the International Exhibition of 1871, were kindly to allow the selected articles to remain in the Town Hall for a couple of days, for public inspection, i think a great many persons would gladly avail themselves of the privilege of seeing them.

If you will be so good as allow this letter a small space in the next issue of your paper, or make this suggestion yourself, the attention of the committee may be drawn to the matter.

22nd December. X.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—23RD DEC., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th Dec., 4-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 69 hours 47 minutes.

Via Turkey, 22nd Dec., 11-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd Dec., 5-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 20th Dec., 4 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transmit, 69 hours 45 minutes.

Via Turkey, 21st Dec., 7-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 25 hours 31 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd Dec., 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 13 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 22nd to 9 P.M. of the 23rd Dec., is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Karrachee	1 20	0 1
" Calcutta	1 53	0 9
" Madras	3 45	0 14
" Point de Galle	11 33	1 41

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 22nd Dec., 8-3 A.M.—H. M. steamer Forte sailed for Trincomallie last evening

GALLE, 23rd Dec., 10 A.M.—French Mail steamer from China signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23rd Dec., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 21st Dec., 8 P.M.; via Turkey, 22nd Dec., 11-20 P.M.—Continent of Europe via Russia, 20th Dec., 4-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 22nd Dec. 12-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persian Gulf; Indian beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY.

"N. N." should send us his name.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR per Guuga Vittalpursad will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (24th) at 9 A.M.

THE FIRE AT LOVE LANE.—The damage done to property by the fire in Love Lane on the evening of the 20th inst. is officially estimated at Rs. 5,490.

MR. R. H. SHOWELL, second Magistrate of Police, who had been absent on a month's privilege leave, resumed charge of his office yesterday.

FORT POLICE COURT POOR-BOX.—We are requested by the Senior Magistrate to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10 from "H. S. F.," contributed to the poor-box.

DEFAMATION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubuck appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a summons against Mr. W. M. Lemon, charging him with defamation.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT POOR BOX.—The balance in the poor-box of the Girgaum Police Court being extremely low, contributions are earnestly requested. This poor-box is quite independent of that in the Fort Police Court.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—All communications intended for the Bombay committee for the selections of articles for the International Exhibition should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the committee *at* the School of Art, and *not* to the Secretary of the School of Art.

BREACH OF BLASTING STONE LICENSE.—Peerajee Khanwalla was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with breach of certain conditions of his license for blasting stones. Defendant admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 50. Rs. 15 out of the fine were awarded to Bomboo, woman, who was injured in consequence of the blasting operation being carelessly conducted by defendant.

STEAMERS FOR BOMBAY.—The passenger steamers Milbanke and Collingwood, consigned via the Suez Canal to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., have left Suez, the former a fortnight ago and the latter on 17th inst. The Milbanke should therefore arrive in a few days, and the Collingwood at the end of the month or early in January.

THE left wing of H. M.'s 108th Regiment left Poona for Deesa yesterday.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 23.

IN addition to the P. W. D. case, other two very important cases came before Dr. Fraser on Wednesday last. One, a charge brought by two officers of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment against the inhabitants of a village in the neighbourhood of Poona, who had come out in a body and maltreated them on account of some slight misadventure which took place when they were engaged in shooting. This is the third case of the kind which has taken place within the last two months. The other case was that of the dacoity at Kowla, in which there are a very large number of witnesses to be examined. Both cases are still pending, so we refrain from making any comments upon them.—*Ibid.*

MR. WALKER, the station master here of the Sind Railway Company, died in Kurrachee at an early hour last Saturday morning. The deceased had been ailing for some time. The flag at the Railway Station Staff was kept flying at half-mast on Saturday and Sunday out of respect to the memory of the deceased who, we believe, was a general favourite with the railway employés.—*Sind News*, Dec. 19.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Teheran, to the effect that, with a view to put an end to the discussions and complications which have arisen during the last 30 years, in regard to the Turko-Persian Frontier, the Persian Government has proposed that each Government should retain the districts which it now possesses as a final settlement of the frontier. This is terribly Persian.—*Ibid.*

THE weather, within the last three or four days, has reminded us of that we generally experience in Bombay about March or April; high winds and duststorms have prevailed, rendering it exceedingly unpleasant both in and out of doors. The bleak position of Kurrachee allows of the land breezes which blow at this time of the year to have full play on it, and the uncomfortable sensation one experiences when he is exposed to a sharp cutting current of air, has been more than realised of late by those whose houses are open to the direct action of the land wind. Fevers and catarrhs are prevalent, as may be expected.—*Ibid.*

PASSENGERS FROM KURRACHEE.

THE S.S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, arrived yesterday from Karrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Tanner, Lieutenant Pigott, Captain Brown, twenty-nine soldiers, Assistant Apothecary Menezes, and forty-nine deck passengers.

A GRUMBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Grumbling is the Briton's privilege, and surely this is a cause for it, when loving friends send you out *Overland* boxes and packing cases, regardless of expense in order to save time, and they lie in the Custom House for ten days waiting your agent's pleasure for clearing them. Is there no special company for such work contiguous to the Custom House, who could devote all their energies for such employments, and so relieve the minds of up-country expectants who feel that the delay lost in Bombay is equal to the time taken in half the voyage out from England? It is needless to say when the contents contain mourning or wedding clothes how far from pleasant this state of things is.

Indeed one can say with truth that Bombay commission agents wait usually ten days before advising you that a box has arrived—in truly Eastern style—thinking loss of time is of no importance, and then make some trivial enquiry whether you would like the same sent by an early opportunity or not, thus adding insult to injury. Consequently the ten days roll into a month before you get the things.—Yours, &c.,

A VICTIM.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Christmas Eve, 24th December.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

8 P.M.—Evensong, Choral. Hymns 48 (God from on high hath heard) and 43 (Hark, the Herald Angels Sing).

Christmas Day, 25th December.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, 2nd celebration, and Sermon. Hymns 42, 360.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 42, 44, 48 and 43.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (1st celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion (2nd celebration), and Sermon. Anthem, "Behold, I bring you glad tidings." Hymn 42.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Anthem, "Behold I bring you glad tidings. Hymns 43 and 48.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 42 (O come all ye faithful), 43 (Hark, the Herald Angels Sing), 361 (Once in Royal David's city.

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 42, 48 (God from on high hath heard), and 43.

Collections at 7-30 A.M. and 6 P.M. for Pastor's Fund; at 11 A.M. for the Indo-British Schools.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT. [CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.

6 P.M.—Evening Service.

Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

HARBOUR.

Morning Prayers, Sermon and Holy Communion on board the ship Saladin, lying off Custom's Bunder, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, A.C.F. To commence at 11 o'clock.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

Feast of St. Stephen, Monday, 26th December.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.

Feast of St. John, Tuesday, 27th December.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.

Feast of Holy Innocents, Wednesday, 28th December.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.

New Year's Eve, Saturday, 31st December 1870.

8 P.M.—Evensong (Choral).

Feast of the Circumcision, Sunday, 1st January 1871.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (Choral).

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

A CHARITY FUND FOR THE SUFFERING PERSIANS.

FOR some time past we have received news of a great famine in several places in Persia, where the Persian Parsees are residing. Already some Bombay Parsee gentlemen have presented a goodly sum to relieve their countrymen from their present pitiful state; while others give periodical donations for the purpose. At a numerously attended meeting of the Lodge "Rising Star," held on Wednesday at the Mazagon Freemasons' Hall, it was unanimously resolved to contribute Rs. 1,000 for the same noble object. Another Lodge, the "Eastern Star," contributes a similar sum. A pathetic appeal on behalf of the poor Persians appears in yesterday's *Jam-i-Jamshed* under the signature of Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee Lungdana, the well-known Parsee poet.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN CHINA.

THE *Shanghai News Letter* of Nov. 17 says—

News comes of another outrage on Catholic converts at the village of Ta-santswang, in Ning Ching Hien, between Tientsin and Peking. A chapel, and the houses of several of the converts were destroyed, and everything in them stolen. Several of the converts were killed. Rumour says the murderers were bamboozed, and the matter hushed up as much as possible.

The occasion of this deed was said to be this. When the intelligence reached there that 500 taels was to be given to the family of each of the persons to be executed at Tientsin, in addition to the glory and exalted position to which they would attain in the spirit-world, the idea of securing a like sum was conceived by some of the villagers, and a company soon planned an attack, in the hope of finding a foreigner at the chapel. Finding none, they avenged themselves as above described. For the accuracy of this version I cannot vouch, but it is believed by many of the Chinese. The attack appears to have been made about 11 o'clock P.M.

THE CROWN *VERSUS* SHARMAN.

21ST DECEMBER.

(Before DR. FRASER, F. P. Magistrate, Poona.)

Mr. Pritchard for the prosecution; Mr. Macfarlane for the defence.

The order of the High Court on the judgment of the Hon. Justice Bayley directing the release of the accused on bail was served on Dr. Fraser by a bailiff of the High Court.

Mr. Macfarlane then applied on this order for the release on bail of the accused in respect of all warrants issued against him. We append the reply of Mr. Pritchard, on behalf of the prosecution, to this application, and the learned magistrate's order.

Mr. Macfarlane, attorney for accused, said—I make an application that all the warrants issued against Sharman for abetment of criminal breach of trust be cancelled, and that one warrant be issued for cheating, and bail be accepted thereon: or that the three warrants be altered from criminal breach of trust to cheating, and bail be accepted on them all.

Mr. Pritchard, for the prosecution, opposed the application on the following ground:—

I appear, your Worship, on behalf of Government to oppose the application just presented to you by Mr. Macfarlane for the release on bail of the prisoner Sharman. That application is so vague that I fail to understand from it the exact nature of the request intended to be preferred to the Court. Four warrants have been issued against Sharman, whereas reference is made to three only, and those three are not particularized; but I take it that Mr. Macfarlane intended his application to include all the warrants now out against Sharman, and on that understanding will proceed with my address. I shall hardly be able to avoid speaking in the first person regarding the acts and proceedings of Mr. Pritchard, to which I shall have occasion to allude. I trust your Worship will excuse the irregularity, and consider that I am addressing you impersonally and simply as the representative of the prosecution in this case. Your Worship will remember that in the original complaint laid before me on the 2nd November, charges of fraud were preferred against Sharman with reference to his bills for work performed both by Ashana Ramia and Jeewun Mohun. The warrant of arrest issued by me on that complaint had reference, therefore, to the false charges in the bills of both those contractors. That issued by your Worship on the 12th December had reference only to the false charge in Ashana Ramia's bill. On the 19th December your Worship issued further warrant for Sharman's detention in custody, pending investigation into complaints then laid before you, charging him with making false charges in the bill of Jeewun Mohun and Deorow Soobharow, contractors. Your Worship will also bear in mind that the High Court's order has regard only to the original warrant issued by me, and to that issued by this Court on the 12th December. But as one of the two warrants issued by your Worship on the 19th instant is based on a complaint virtually identical, in so far the false charges made in Jeewun Mohun's bill are concerned, with that on which my original warrant was issued, I do not offer any objection to Sharman's release on bail from custody under that warrant, but confine my opposition to release from the warrant issued on Major Mellis' complaint of the 19th December, that refers to the false charges in Deorow Soobharow's bill. That is entirely a new complaint, and has not yet been under the consideration of the High Court.

Mr. Macfarlane relies on the judgment pronounced by the Hon'ble Justice Bayley on Monday last in re The Queen *vs.* Sharman, to show the absolute obligation of your Worship to release Sharman on bail on Major Mellis' further complaint of the 19th December, which, as he correctly states, is of precisely the same nature as that presented to this Court by the same officer on the 12th instant, with reference to which Mr. Justice Bayley has ordered Sharman's release on bail. But I conceive that if I can show your Worship that that judgment is founded on an imperfect knowledge of the whole facts of the case, in other words on a misapprehension, and on assumptions which are contrary to actual facts, this Court will not recognize any obligation on itself to follow the precedent urged upon it, but on the contrary will reject it as a bad precedent, and that your Worship exercising the discretion vested in you by law will dispose of Mr. Macfarlane's application on its merits alone.

Now I state in the first place that the judgment in question is founded on an imperfect knowledge of the whole facts of the case. All the hon'ble Justice had before him were Major Mellis' two complaints of the 2nd November and 12th December, and the joint and several affidavits of your Worship and myself of the 14th December. In that affidavit, as your Worship will remember, it was sworn that a further examination and cross examination of Major Mellis had been recorded by your Worship, and also that a preliminary inquiry under section 180 of the Criminal Procedure Code had been held by me. But neither that further deposition of Major Mellis, nor the record of that preliminary inquiry, were before the hon'ble Justice. Nor were you, nor I, who were required to leave our duties here, and some 30 native prisoners awaiting trial before us, to appear forthwith in his Lordship's court, examined to the extent of even one single question with reference to the matter at issue before the Court. Five minutes' examination of either of us would have placed the whole facts within the knowledge of the learned Judge, and I would fain believe, would have induced him to alter his views of the nature of the offence alleged to have been committed by Sharman. The nature of the bills in which the false charges were made, the absolute obligation of the Executive Engineer to pay those bills, if correct, from the credit placed by Government at his disposal, the relations existing between an overseer in charge of works and his Executive Engineer, all these were apparently unknown to his Lordship before pronouncing judgment. Your Worship, it seems passing strange that the procedure adopted in presidency towns of this empire should contemplate the passing of important orders upon a portion only of the available evidence! We are bound of course to assume that such is the right procedure, as it was that adopted by his Lordship in the present case. But the Code of Procedure that binds this court is far different. It contains no provision that forbids your Worship from considering any available evidence that may tend to elucidate the nature of the offence committed by Sharman, if he has committed any, with respect to the acts alleged against him in this complaint. Such evidence is before your Worship in the depositions of Major Mellis and Damodhur Junardhun, and you will, I feel certain, refer to it before passing any order on Mr. Macfarlane's application.

I have also stated that the judgment on which Mr. Macfarlane relies is founded on assumptions which are contrary to actual facts. It is assumed therein, solely it would appear from the form in which Major Mellis's complaint of the 2nd November is couched, that that complaint was not made before a magistrate in the sense contemplated in sec. 67 Cr. P. Code. Now the fact as that all the forms required by the Code of Criminal Procedure were adhered to with regard to that complaint. It was made to me in the first instance viva voce by Major Mellis—it was there and then reduced into writing in my presence by Major Mellis in the form in which it now appears—and his examination on oath with reference to it was reduced into writing and recorded. There is nothing in the code that restricts the form a complaint may take. It is as valid in the shape of a letter beginning "Dear sir," and ending "Yours truly," as in any other form that can be imagined, provided the complainant appears in person before the magistrate.

Again, it is assumed that up to the 9th December, no evidence beyond the complaint of the 2nd November had been given against Sharman. The fact is that the whole of the preliminary inquiry under sec. 180, alluded to in my affidavit, has been made prior to the 9th December. It was not until after I had satisfied myself by that preliminary inquiry that *prima facie* grounds existed for ordering the arrest of Sharman on a charge of forgery with intent to cheat that I issued the warrant.

There are also other incorrect assumptions which I might notice, if necessary; but I think I have said enough, and most of the matters I have brought forward are within the knowledge of this court, to show your Worship that it would be most unsafe to follow the precedent contained in the judgment, on which Mr. Macfarlane entirely relies.

I would further urge your Worship not to adopt the rule that seems to be deduced therefrom. I mean the rule of primarily assuming the incorrectness of the acts and proceedings of mofussil courts and mofussil magistrates. The true rule is given in the maxim *omnia esse rite acta*, which is equally applicable to the acts of mofussil courts and mofussil magistrates as to those of the High Court and the Honorable Judges. And until any individual Court or magistrate has shown itself, or himself, unworthy of the privilege that legal presumption gives, I contend that no more dictum of a single judge can remove it. I hardly think the danger of neglecting so well known a maxim could be better illustrated than by this judgment of the Hon'ble Justice Bayley.

Having thus disposed, I trust, of the technical support on which Mr. Macfarlane relies, I will now proceed to explain how the act charged against Sharman constitutes the offence of abetment of criminal breach of trust.

The building of the new Government House at Gunnesh Khind was entrusted to Mr. Howard, Executive Engineer of Kirkee. Sharman was placed under him in subordinate charge of the works. One part of his duty was to measure up the quantities of work done by each contractor at the end of each month, and submit bills certifying for those quantities as measured by himself, and the amount due at specified rates for the work performed. The charges in these bills were met by Mr. H. Howard from a credit placed at his disposal by Government in the hands of the Collector of Poona; and Major Mellis and Damoodhur Junardhun have told you that the only security any Executive Engineer has in making such payments is his faith in the honesty of his subordinate in charge of the work, and the certificate signed by that subordinate that he has himself measured up the work to which the bill refers, and that the claim is correct. In the case in point Sharman submitted a bill with the usual certificate for work performed by a contractor named Deorow Soobharow, which was paid by Mr. Howard. Among other items in that bill there is a charge for 4,171 sq. ft. of roofing amounting to Rs. 2,985-8-0. That roofing has been measured by Major Mellis's assistant, and is found to contain about 1,400 sq. ft. only. It is clear therefore that Mr. Howard made an overpayment in this instance of some Rs. 1,450 from the money entrusted to him by Government. Mr. Howard did this in perfect good faith, believing on the faith of Sharman's signature and certificate that the amount was really due to Deorow. Had he made the payment knowing that this amount was not due, that there was an overcharge in the bill, he would clearly have committed the offence of criminal breach of trust. Major Mellis then charges Sharman with having fraudulently, *i. e.* knowing that the overcharge was fraudulent, induced Mr. Howard to do an act which would have constituted the offence of criminal breach of trust, had Mr. Howard had the knowledge or intention of Sharman. This constitutes abetment of the offence of criminal breach of trust as defined in sections 110 and 405 of the Penal Code. I will not take up your Worship's time by discussing this point again at length, as I have done so on more than one previous occasion. I will content myself with referring your Worship in particular to illustration (*d*) below explanation No. 3 of section 180 of the Penal Code. The offence of abetment of criminal breach of trust is not bailable, and unless your Worship is of opinion that the evidence adduced does not raise a strong presumption of Sharman's guilt it is not competent to this court to admit him to bail.

Before concluding, I would crave permission to address a few words to your Worship on a subject which, though not exactly relevant to the issue now before this court, is nevertheless of some interest, as it was made the vehicle of some strong animadversion by Mr. Anstey in the course of his argument before Justice Bailey. I pass by the personal abuse heaped on me by that hireling reviler! It is too contemptible to require any attention from me. I allude to the comparison recently made in disparagement of mofussil courts, practice and procedure, between the practice and procedure he so vaunts with that which would have been adopted in Sharman's case had Mr. Anstey made his original application before a mofussil court, and the superiority in point of simplicity, completeness and convenience of mofussil procedure will at once be apparent. As it was, two magistrates were required to proceed at a few hours' notice to a court 120 miles distant from their station, and were detained five days from the performance of their ordinary duties, to the inconvenience of the public service, and the detriment of a number of prisoners awaiting trial before them. Fortunately they were able to travel by railway. Had there been no railway between the stations,—and how many stations are so situated in this presidency?—their detention from ordinary duty would have been trebled. But even then a portion only of the evidence available in the case came under the notice of the court. Had the same application been made to a mofussil judge there would have been no calling away of magistrates from their duties, no undue detention in custody of untried prisoners: a precept would have been issued requiring them to certify and forward to the superior court all papers and proceedings recorded by them in the case, and the decision passed would have been upon a consideration of the whole of the evidence available.

Another advantage on the side of mofussil procedure is that under it magistrates are not required to swear affidavits relating to matters judicially before them. Much might be said in reprehension of that practice, but I will only recal to your Worship's recollection the great difficulty you experienced in framing your affidavit in Sharman's case without expressing an opinion as to his guilt, or innocence, of the offence for which he was actually under trial before you. I would also urge on your Worship, as a further reason for declining to receive bail for Sharman's appearance, that there is reason to believe that he attempted to abscond from Karrachee just before he was arrested, and there is no reason to suppose that he will not repeat his attempt if set at large here. Should your Worship decide to admit him to bail, I would urge that security to the extent of at least Rs. 50,000 be required from him, as his peculations are believed to exceed even that large sum.

The magistrate decided, after hearing the parties—(1) to refuse the application of Mr. Macfarlane, (2) to admit accused Sharman to bail, according to the High Court's order, on the charge contained in the complaints which were under the consideration of the judge when he passed the order, (3) and to detain the accused in custody on the other charges until further orders from the High Court.

The magistrate directed that the persons offered as securities appear before him with proof that they are of sufficient substance to justify their acceptance as bail for the large amount ordered by the High Court.

Inquiry adjourned for further evidence until the 23rd instant.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 23.

LIABILITY OF HUSBANDS FOR DEBTS INCURRED BY WIVES.

THE law as to the liability of a husband for the debts contracted by a wife remains in a most unsatisfactory condition, notwithstanding the number of decisions on the point. In a case heard on Wednesday at Westminster on an appeal from a verdict gained by a shopkeeper against a gentleman for goods delivered to his wife, the Judges made another attempt to define the nature of the authority given to a woman, or implied by her position, which would render her husband accountable to her creditor. "The wife had the management of the domestic establishment, and a jury might find that she had implied authority to order things for the family and children of a description that would come within her department to control. . . So with regard to apparel for herself and children. But if the things ordered were altogether out of the way of the domestic establishment, such implied authority was not presumed." Now, in the particular matter before the Court, the bill included charges for a gold pencil-case, a gold pen, a cigar-case, and tobacco pouch, a guitar, and a scent-bottle. Mr. Justice Willes displayed singular discrimination in commenting upon the uses and associations of these articles. "A gold pen," he remarked, "is a very useful thing, but a good pencil-case is of no use whatever but to lose." The scent bottle was not a piece of domestic furniture. "It is an article," laid down his Lordship, "for going into crowds with." Touching the guitar, it was urged that the husband was never solaced with the twanging of that delightful instrument, and that though a plaintiff might "promote comfort and happiness," a guitar—especially when locked up in a closet—must be looked upon as an unjustifiable luxury. At the bottom of the whole business lay the damaging fact that the lady who made these purchases had eloped with a gentleman with whom she was more or less familiar while she was dealing with the shopkeeper. So the verdict of the jury was overruled, and their Lordships decided in favour of the husband. It will be perceived, however, that the latter had a very narrow escape, and that he only won through his perseverance and spirit in bringing the case to a tribunal where the natural bias of mercantile communism could not influence the judgment of those who had to decide the question.—*Daily News*, November 18.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to obtain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla Cocoa.' Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Extent solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage. Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

POLICE CASES.

INJURING PROPERTY.—Miakhan Jiudakhan was sentenced by the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday to two months' imprisonment, on a charge of committing an assault, accompanied with force, against the property of Manaja Pandoorung.

ASSAULT.—Dewla Nathoo was charged before Mr. Showell yesterday with assaulting his wife Mallee. On Thursday last prisoner went home quite drunk and severely beat his wife. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

FOUR HUNDRED COOLIES BURNED TO DEATH.

FROM Batavia we learn of the loss by fire of the San Salvadorian coolie ship Uncawah, from Macao for Callao, with 537 coolies, who mutinied and set fire to the vessel. The captain and all but one of the crew took to the boat, without provisions, and pulled for five days, when they reached the Natunas, and were afterwards taken off by the ship Fray Bentos, and taken to Anjer. The burning ship was afterwards discovered by Captain Haldane, of the British ship Jounpore, who took off 112 coolies from her, and conveyed them to Anjer. The others, over 400, were unavoidably left to their fate.—*Straits Times*, December 6.

INDIAN ITEMS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.—We learn that Major Mullins, Deputy Secretary to Government, in the Public Works Department, proceeds shortly to England on leave, but his successor has not as yet been nominated.—*Madras Mail.*

THE BANK OF BENGAL.—Mr. R. Hardie, the Deputy Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, has returned from England, and resumed charge of his duties yesterday morning (Dec. 20.) A great many friends and well-wishers will be pleased to hear this announcement. Mr. Hardie brings encouraging accounts of Mr. Dickson's health, and of his probably certain return to India on the termination of his extended furlough.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If you think that discussions on the construction of the Indian Income Tax Act deserve a place in your journal, I shall be obliged by your inserting this letter in an early issue.

The question to be discussed at present is this—Is the occupation of a dwelling-house by the owner of it an [illegible] or profit liable to income tax under the Indian Income Tax Act of 1870?

The income tax authorities consider that such occupation is an income on the following grounds:—

1st—That if the owner would let the house he would make an income; and

2ndly—If he did not occupy the house, he would be obliged to take one on hire, and that the rent which he saves by occupying his own house is an income. My own humble opinion is that it is not an income either way, but I may be wrong, and therefore invite discussion on the point.

In giving the reasons for my opinion, I will, in the first place, deal with the grounds upon which the income tax authorities call the occupation of the house an income.

As to their first reason abovementioned. No doubt if the house were let the owner would make an income upon which tax would have to be paid, but he is not bound to let the house. He may choose to keep it vacant or may occupy it himself. The tax is a pure income tax, and so long as there is no income there is nothing to pay the tax upon. If the argument of the income tax authorities is carried to its full extent, the result will be that any person having any property, immoveable or moveable, is bound to let it or employ or invest it in the most remunerative manner—may, every person will be bound to work personally if only to make an income to pay the tax upon. This surely was never contemplated by the Legislature. The Act provides for payment not on what might possibly be earned if the subject did this or that, but on what he actually earns.

Now as to the second ground abovementioned. There is no doubt that a saving is made by the owner who occupies his own house, and that such saving amounts to the rent which he would have to pay for a hired house. But the Act has nothing to do with that saving. The saving adds not a pie to the income of the person, although of course it serves to keep down his expenditure to a smaller extent. The income tax Act charges us upon the amount of our income irrespective of our expenses, so that if a person earns Rs. 1,000 a month, but is extravagant enough to spend Rs. 2,000 per month, he is nevertheless charged with the tax upon the Rs. 1,000 which he earns. The expenditure being so entirely ignored, what matters it if instead of Rs. 2,000 he spends Rs. 200 per month; and one of the reasons for such reduced expenditure is that he dwells in his own house and pays no rent. The carrying further of this ground also of the income tax authorities to its full extent results in absurdity as the other ground does. It is not only in respect of the house that the landlord makes a saving. He no doubt has some furniture in the house. Well, if he was not possessed of such furniture, he would have had to take the like of it on hire and would have had to pay for the hire. That is a saving, and if the saving of the rent in the one case is an income, the saving of the furniture hire in the other is also an income. In short, on the same principle, supposing of course that I have other income above Rs. 500, I should be charged the tax on the pen with which I write this, because it being my own I have been saved the money for hiring one. To take an instance of a mercantile nature. If a merchant had ten lacs of rupees of his own and employed it in his business and made a profit of two lacs, he would be liable to pay the tax not only on that profit of two lacs, but also on the interest that was saved by using his own capital. If he had not the money, he would have been obliged to borrow it at interest, which interest being saved ought to be added to the profit of two lacs! supposing, of course, that the second reason of the income-tax authorities is correct.

The above arguments, I think, clearly show that the income to be charged ought to be actual and not such an imaginary and constructive income as the income tax authorities allege; and further, that the occupation of a dwelling house by the owner is not a source of income at all. But suppose that the words "income and profits" used in the Act are ambiguous—I do not admit that they are—well, then, they would be susceptible of two meanings, viz.:—

1st—That the income or profits should be actual income or profits and not constructive;

2ndly—That the income or profits may be also constructive in the manner before pointed out.

Now, the law for the interpretation of Acts and instruments appears to be this: that if any passage or word is capable of two meanings, and one of such meanings is absurd, the absurd meaning is to be rejected and effect given to the Act by following the other and not the absurd meaning. The construction put by the income tax authorities is such that on carrying it to its full extent it leads to the absurdities which I have above pointed out. Such a construction ought, therefore, to be rejected.

This Act is a pure income tax act and not a property tax act also, like the acts in force in England or the Indian Income Tax Act of 1860. Heavy and inquisitorial as the Act of 1860 was, it charged us with tax in respect of property in immoveable estates only, and in order to do that the words "income and profits" were found insufficient by themselves, and the following express provisions were inserted in that Act—

"For and in respect of property in and profits arising from all lands and houses in India * * * * * * * * * * * * * * owners of lands or of houses occupying the same * * * * shall be chargeable in respect of the annual value thereof at the fair rack rent at which lands or houses are worth to be let for the year."

The above provisions are not repeated in the Act of 1870, which, so far as the present question is concerned, is a copy of the Income Tax Act, 1869, of which latter Sir R. Temple said that it was a pure income tax.

I think that I have shown above that the occupation by the owner of a dwelling house is not a source of income, but if there is any doubt or ambiguity about the wording of the Act, then besides the principle above referred to of rejecting a meaning which results in absurdity, another princip

language. His studies are advancing rapidly; he has already begun to take a public part in the work of that mission, and, I have no doubt, will in a short time be an efficient distinguished assistant to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Daji Pandoorang. I think we have the greatest possible reason to be thankful for the prospects of that mission, though we must speak with humility and caution as to the future results. Up to this time, however, there can be no doubt that results of the labours of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Daji Pandoorang have been most satisfactory. Then looking onwards from the past to the future, I am glad to say that one or two most encouraging circumstances have occurred during the current year, and especially I would refer to the zeal and earnestness which has prompted a few individuals, as I understand, to come forward and give very liberal contributions to a grant in support of a missionary who is to labour in Bombay. Work of this kind—individuals coming forward and promising considerable sums of money, undertaking the responsibility of maintaining a missionary, and carrying on all that work which will arise from his appointment—is of a most hopeful character, and I express my own deep gratification at seeing such an indication of zeal latent in the community. I believe examples of this kind must have their fruit in time to come and that we shall all be led to see that we must come forward with great zeal and liberality to undertake work of this nature, if it is to be attended with success. I trust that before very long a mission may be opened in Poona. I have myself very strongly urged on the society, seeing that the mission at Kolapore has been founded, that one at Poona should be started upon the same system as that of Kolapore. I would recommend that in any new mission which we start, we should not send individuals to work singly, but two or three to work together. I cannot help thinking that the combination of efforts that has taken place, though only two are yet engaged at Kolapore, has been an important feature in the mission there. Brethren working together, are a comfort and support to each other, and when one is a European and the other a native, that support is of the most valuable kind. I trust that in the missions which we shall yet open in connection with this society throughout the Deccan, these principles will be carried out—that we shall not send isolated individuals to work, often under great discouragement and depressing circumstances, but that we shall send at least two, or two or three, together, and thus, by combination and by the several contributions and gifts which each brings as it were to the common stock, the whole work may progress advantageously. With regard to the mission at Kolapore, I think it necessary to refer to the fact that in establishing missions in some stations of the Deccan, we are compelled to act in a way which to some may seem to be an interference with the labours of others who are before us in the field. Now, I wish to say for myself—and I am sure I speak for the committee—there is not the slightest desire to proselytize or interfere with the work of others. At the same time we feel—at least I feel very strongly—that the fact that the Church of England has been too late in the field at all the great stations, and has, in fact, done nothing in all the great stations, except Bombay, cannot be a reason why we are to be for ever excluded from them. Where the English nation is most powerful, and where the English church ought from its connection with England to have a strong influence, and where climate and other circumstances call on us to do our work, there we must go; and though I should prefer if the field were open, and, if we had a choice of circumstances, to take that choice and go to those places where no other religious body had been at work before us, yet I cannot think in any view of the case that the Church of England should resign its own special and peculiar function into the hands of other persons. Even if we perfectly agreed with them, theologically speaking, we have our own duties, and these we cannot resign into the hands of others. My own instructions to Mr. Taylor and the others at Kolapore are that they should treat with the most scrupulous delicacy the work of Mr. Wilder who preceded them there—that they should discourage all coming to them on the part of those who have been at all under his supervision—that while they reject none that come to seek their assistance, they should do nothing to interfere with his work. There is a large field in the town and surrounding villages, and I am sure if we treat those who are in the field before us in the same way that the missionaries at Kolapore have treated Mr. Wilder, no reasonable objection can be made to the appearance of the Church of England in districts which have been pre-occupied by other missions. Having made these remarks as to the present condition of our missions and as to the prospects of the more immediate future, perhaps I may do well just to make a remark or two suggested by my own experience, very short as it is, in India, and however small its worth may be. I may say, speaking to those who are missionaries at present and any others whom my words may at all reach, that I think we should aim more than we do to reach definite results. It hardly seems to me, looking to the missions in this country and at what all missionary bodies are attempting, that we sufficiently ask ourselves what kind of work is likely to conduce to the actual result of converting the natives under the peculiar circumstances of society in this land. We feel of course that there is a certain general work to be done—that of preaching the truth and endeavouring to influence men, but I think we are all rather apt—I do not speak in any way as reflecting on missionaries, because I believe they are most anxious to fulfil their duties—but we are apt in doing our work to take too general, and so to say universal, a view, and not sufficiently to consider the special and peculiar circumstances of the time and the people with a view to special and tangible results. Now, I think we ought to ask ourselves what special means, what special kind of work, is likely to produce the exact objects which we are anxious to accomplish—to consider what is the exact position of this country at this time, as compared with other countries in this and former times—to look to the history of missions and see what was done in former cases and under circumstances different yet similar to those of this country—to see the principles observed in those days, the general system which was acted upon—and altogether to study the past history of missions in a very searching manner, and to bring that into close contact with the exact circumstances of India, and this part of India at the present day. I cannot help thinking that if all missionaries would study the past and busy themselves with the examples of great missionaries in former days, some of whom very rapidly and under most difficult circumstances succeeded in converting nations, and in laying the foundation of the Church, and organizing those details which exist substantially down to the present day—such a study of the examples of earlier missionaries, carried on with a practical object, would be of great practical advantage to that cause which we have so much at heart. If the practical minds of missionaries were thus brought to bear at once on the history of the past and on the circumstances of India at the present day, we should arrive, I am sure, at some conclusions which would assist us to obtain more definite results than we at present reach. In connection with that I cannot help expressing my own opinion that whatever may have been the functions of missionaries as educators in times past, their work as schoolmasters should now be carried on at least in a somewhat different way. It does not seem to me that it is now the work of a missionary to be a schoolmaster, and, though I believe a missionary may be most usefully employed in influencing those who are educated, yet when his whole time is devoted simply to education, he is only doing the work which Government does, not, perhaps, so well as he does in certain aspects—I mean to say in a moral and spiritual way—but which will have an effect quite as certain as his work in overthrowing heathenism, which, as I conceive, is the one present result of education in this country. Education certainly destroys idolatry. It is impossible that a really educated man can believe in idolatry at the present day. It is impossible that, with civilization, an intelligence which has been cultivated by a literature which is the product of western thought and civilisation, can retain any faith in heathenism and idolatry. The work of destruction is, therefore, being carried on as fast as it can be done in the schools supported by Government, and therefore it is my opinion, so far as that can be of any worth after but short experience, that ordinary education may well be left in the hands of the Government, and that the educating work of missionaries in this country should aim rather at influencing in a religious way those who have been educated. Whatever may be the value of these thoughts, I think that it is as well to express them, for I think it is only by open conference and free discussion of topics of this nature that we can aid the great cause of missions. Do not let us forget the vast field which is before us, and the work that is sketched out for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. I have suggested that they should undertake a mission for the Deccan, and if these missions are taken up we shall do as much as we can reasonably expect to do in one tract of the country. But when that district is occupied there is still the northern portion of the Mahratta country, as yet but partially occupied by the Church Missionary Society, which may yet I hope considerably extend its operations in that direction, and there is the whole country of Guzerat without a single missionary of our church. Of Rajpootana I do not know much, but there too is a vast region in which we are doing absolutely nothing. In Sind there are three or four missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, and the difficulties of the climate will probably limit our labours to the southern portion of the country. If the work of the Christian Church is to extend to the North, then it must be the gradual work of the natives themselves after they have been converted by the missionaries in the South. But the whole field before us is most extensive, and at best it is but a small portion of this vast land of India. I trust you will lift your prayers to God that His blessings may descend upon our efforts. I trust we will pray continually in those words which our Lord himself has taught us, that labourers may be sent into the ready harvest field and that unity may be restored to us. The want of unity in those who profess to believe in Him is, I believe at this moment the chief hindrance to the spread of Christianity, and I do not believe God's blessing will descend in fulness upon the work until those who engage in it are more united. Let our daily prayers ascend for increase of labourers and for that unity among Christians, without which all increase of missionaries will be in vain. The Chairman concluded amid applause by moving that the report of which the abstract had been read should be adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated.

The resolution was then carried with acclamation.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

The committee for 1870 were the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Major-General Tremenheere, Rev. Messrs. C. T. Wilson, W. Maule, and G. C. Reynell, Lieut. Marryat, R.E., Messrs. C. E. Chapman, C. H. Reynolds, G. Hewett, and A. C. Moore. Four of the lay members retired, viz., Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Mr. C. E. Chapman, Major-General Tremenheere, and Mr. C. H. Reynolds. These gentlemen were all re-elected, and the Rev. C. F. H. Johnston and Mr. T. F. Punnett added to the committee to complete the number to four clergymen and eight lay members in accordance with the new rules.

MISSIONARY ADDRESSES.

The Rev. Mr. Gilder then briefly addressed the meeting as to his work, mentioning that a number of gentlemen had got up a movement for a new building in connection with the Church at Sonapore which they had agreed to place under the Diocesan Committee.

The Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, was then called upon to make a few remarks on his work, to which the rev. gentleman replied that he had sent in a tolerably full report, and had but little to add. There ought, he thought, to be more concentration of effort on the work in the harbour. The work was a deeply interesting and most important one. The sailors (said Mr. Keer) have a very strong claim on us as conducting that vast commerce which is at once the glory of our nation and the chief source of its wealth. If truly godly, the seamen will carry the Christian religion wherever they go, and if vicious and depraved, will disseminate evil far and wide, and be a disgrace to the Christian name. The field of, effort here, in the principal gateway from Europe into India, is an extensive one. About 600 vessels and 18,000 seamen annually enter and leave our harbour, and a population of not less than between two and three thousand sailors is always present. Since November of last year when the Suez Canal was opened, we have more steam vessels, and probably fewer sailing ships. And if the men are a less time out than in the old sailing ship voyages round the Cape, of one, two, or three years, there is a greater tendency to work on Sunday in steam-ships, and besides if the men have not opportunities of public worship (which I am happy to say some have) during the voyage their absence from public means of grace, is quite long enough to erase and destroy all religious impressions from the mind, unless much watchfulness and prayer are used. He believed there was a great improvement in the morals of sailors in the past fifty years, and especially during the past few years. There was however an attempt, which he thought somewhat arbitrary, to keep seamen orderly by not allowing them to leave their ships on Sundays, and hence many could not attend public worship if they would. To these, he said, we must carry the gospel and means of public worship if they do not or cannot come to our public services. To accomplish this more help is needed, especially in Sunday morning ship visitation, which would induce many to come to service. A lay agent as auxiliary should be employed, as in Calcutta, where there is a convenient floating church and library, and nearly double the sum of money is expended on the River Mission there that is expended here, though the seafaring population is nearly the same in both cases, and probably in Bombay will soon be the largest. The rev. gentleman thought that similar arrangements and efforts should be made here, and expressed his conviction that the mercantile community if appealed to for these objects specially, would support them. He would have increased efforts put forth and so concentrated on the harbour, as that every sailor might have the opportunity, at least every Sabbath, to "hear of Heaven and learn the way."

Mr. Justice Gibbs next moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, remarking that the general organization of the society since the Bishop came augured well for the influence of the society in this diocese. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Wilson seconded the motion, remarking on the necessity there was for exertion in the operations of the missions.

Lieutenant Marryat also made a few remarks.

The vote of thanks to the Bishop was then passed with acclamation.

The Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment, expressing his hope for the progress of the society's missions.

The meeting then terminated.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE REVERSING STATION IN JANUARY 1869.

MR. JUSTICE GREEN delivered judgment on Friday last in week two suits recently heard by him in which damages were claimed in compensation for loss sustained by the death of one man and injuries inflicted upon another in the accident at the reversing station in January 1869, when a passenger train in coming down the incline became unmanageable and ran over the end of the reversing station.

The following are the judgments :—

BORA CURRUBIN ADAMJEE'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The plaintiff in this suit alleges that he was a passenger in the train from Poona to Bombay which met with the accident near the reversing station of the Bhore Ghat incline on the 26th January 1869. He states that by reason of the negligence of the defendants, he was greatly injured and has been prevented from attending to his business for a long time, and has incurred expenses for medical attendance and otherwise, and claims Rs. 18,000 as damages. At the hearing of the suit the defendants admitted their liability to pay damages on account of negligence as they had already done by a letter dated the 13th June last, though having, by their written statement filed on the 4th of February last, contested that liability. The issues settled were as follows :—1. Whether the plaintiff was a passenger on the defendant's railway on the 26th day of January 1869, as in the plaint alleged. 2. Whether the plaintiff was injured as alleged; and, 3. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendants as compensation the amount claimed in the plaint, or any and what sum. With regard to the first issue, the plaintiff's evidence, which was not in any way contradicted or shaken in cross-examination, I must find it in favour of the plaintiff. With regard to the second issue, the evidence in my opinion shows that the plaintiff sustained serious injuries on the occasion in question. The bone of his thigh was fractured, and his thigh otherwise wounded. He was treated for his injuries at the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, and remained from the 26th January 1869 till the 7th April 1869. He states that he cannot walk as he used to do; that one leg is now shorter than the other; that he has to walk on crutches with the help of another man; that he cannot go up a staircase without help, and has not, since the injury, been able to do any business. Mr. James Arnott (who in 1869 was Assistant Surgeon to the Sassoon Hospital and assistant to the Civil Surgeon and who with others attended the plaintiff) states that the plaintiff had a fracture of the right thigh and a wound below the right thigh, and believes that one of his legs is shorter than the other. In cross-examination this witness says that he does not think that plaintiff's general health had suffered much when he left the hospital, that the injury he received would not prevent him carrying on any sedentary occupation, and that in the nature of the injury there was nothing to prevent his getting along on crutches as well as people ordinarily do. Mr. Joseph Maria de Souza, senior apothecary of the same hospital, produces a return of the wounded sent from the hospital to the Traffic Manager of the defendants' company shortly after the accident. In it occurs the name of the plaintiff, with the remark—(stated to embody the opinion of Surgeon-Major Lord, who had attended the plaintiff in the hospital)—"Fracture of the right thigh very serious, and probably dangerous to a man of his age and habit of body." This witness in cross-examination stated that the danger from wounds of this kind is from fever, and that what Dr. Lord means when he says "probably dangerous," no doubt refers to this. He also says that the plaintiff progressed favourably and had no bad symptoms, and left the hospital at his own request. On this evidence I cannot doubt that the second issue must be found for the plaintiff, and that he was greatly injured, though at the same time I cannot help remarking that in his evidence, and also in the piece of acting which was resorted to in getting him into Court and putting him into the witness-box, an attempt is observable on his part to exaggerate the injuries which he actually sustained. With regard to the third issue—namely, as to the amount of compensation which the plaintiff is entitled to recover—I have felt considerable difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion, and I the case is one of those on which jurymen would probably have been better able to make a proper estimate than a single judge. The plaintiff has been a shop-keeper and hawker in Poona, dealing in piece-goods, knives, paper, ink, umbrellas, and miscellaneous articles of that character, and also working as a book-binder. From the fact that he personally hawks about some of his wares for sale, leaving his shop in the charge of a servant, I cannot suppose that he is in a very large way of business. He himself states his yearly income to be from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per annum, but he says he never counted his income as a hawker, or it would appear as a shop-keeper; and as he says he keeps no books, he does not appear to have the means of showing how much of the alleged income of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 proceeds from hawking, and how much from his shop. I have little doubt that the injuries he has received have rendered him incapable of effectually following the business of a hawker, but according to the evidence I am unable to see any reason why he should not still keep his shop. Unless he is incapacitated by his injuries from gaining a fitting livelihood by some means or other appropriate to his position and habits of life, it is of course out of the question to award him such a sum as will produce to him without labour the annual income he has hitherto earned by his exertions. Having regard to his age, which is about 50, and to the probable number of years which in the ordinary course of things he would have continued able to follow a calling requiring active exertions, I think the sum of Rs. 7,000 is a fair amount at which to estimate the compensation to be awarded to him, and one which is rather a liberal estimate than otherwise. Regarding this amount either as principal producing interest, or as an annuity terminable on the life of a man of 50 years old, it will, in my opinion, constitute a fair compensation for the bodily suffering and inconvenience which the plaintiff has sustained and for the probable diminution of his earnings from the future exercise of his calling. I have not allowed anything for medical expenses, as the plaintiff has not proved that he incurred any. I should add also that I have not included in the amount of damages awarded the sum of Rs. 485 in cash, which the plaintiff alleges he had with him at the time of the accident, and which was then, as he alleges, lost. I thought it better to allow the evidence of this loss to be given (though it was objected to at the time by the defendants' counsel), reserving for further consideration the question whether it ought to form an element in the estimate of the amount of damages to be awarded. This loss appears to have been asserted on the part of the plaintiff in June 1869, in his letter of demand, and had it formed any part of the damages as claimed by the plaint, I should, in the absence of any evidence contradicting that of the plaintiff on this point, have been disposed to allow it. But having regard to the form in which the plaint is drawn, I do not consider myself at liberty to take it into account, and no application was made to amend the plaint either before or at the hearing. The plaint claims Rs. 18,000 as compensation for the said damages, *i.e.*, that the plaintiff was greatly injured, and has been prevented from attending to his business for a long time, and has incurred expenses for medical attendance and otherwise. Now the loss of the Rs. 485, supposing it to have occurred, is a matter quite distinct from the damages in respect of which compensation is claimed in the plaint, and on that ground I do not consider that it ought to be taken into account in estimating the amount of compensation to be awarded on the third issue, and I find that the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 7,000 as damages in respect of the causes of action alleged in the plaint, and decree the same to him accordingly with his costs of suit.

CLAIM BY MOTHER AND WIDOW OF GOPU SOORUMBHUT GUMPAYBHUT.

This is a suit instituted against the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company by the mother and widow of one Gopu Soorumbhut Gumpaybhut, who met his death on the 26th January 1869 in the accident which occurred on the defendants' railway near the reversing station on the Bhore Ghat incline. The plaintiffs sue for damages for the loss sustained by them by reason of the death of the deceased, according to the provisions of Act XIII. of 1855 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the plaint estimate such damages at the sum of Rs. 10,000. No question has been raised that the plaintiffs do not properly represent the deceased for the purpose of maintaining the suit, though perhaps, according to the words of the Act, the suit should in form have been in the name of the widow alone as being, in the absence of issue of the deceased, his sole representative. On the 22nd June 1869 the plaintiffs' solicitors write to the defendants a letter of demand claiming Rs. 10,000 as damages, and on the 23rd March 1870 and after suit brought, the defendants write not contesting their liability to pay damages, but objecting to pay the amount claimed. At the hearing it was not disputed on the part of the defendants that the deceased, Soorumbhut Gumpayabhut, met his death by reason of the negligence of the defendants, and that the defendants are liable to pay damages, and the only issue which was raised by the Court or which the Court was asked to raise, was whether the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the amount of damages claimed in the plaint, or what amount of damages. In considering this question it is necessary to keep in mind the words of section 1 of Act XIII. of 1855, that "the Court may give such damages as it may think proportioned to the loss resulting from such death to the parties respectively for whom or for whose benefit such action shall be brought;" so that the question now to be determined is the amount of loss resulting to the plaintiffs, the widow and mother of the deceased, who are the only persons, the deceased having left no father or issue, whose claim to damages can, according to the Act, be considered. The interpretation put upon Act 9 and 10 Vict., c. 93, by the English courts must, I think, be of authority in India with regard to cases falling under Act XIII. of 1855 of the Legislative Council, and the cases in England, of which Blake vs. the Midland Railway Company, 18 Q., B. 93 is an instance, show that in estimating the damages to be awarded in these cases, what the jury or the judge has to regard is only the pecuniary loss caused by the death to the persons for whose benefit the action is brought, and not the consideration of mental suffering or loss of society. The plaint states the income of the deceased, who was a Brahmin priest and religious teacher at the temple of Gokurn, near Compta, to have been Rs. 100 per month or thereabouts. The witnesses who have been called to give evidence on the plaintiffs' behalf estimate that income at a higher figure. The witness Soobhashut Guneshbhut (whose evidence was taken *de bene case*, and who was also a Brahmin priest) estimates the income of the deceased at Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 yearly, and states that this income was derived partly from pilgrims visiting at the temple and partly from presents made to the deceased on account of teaching and religious discourse at other places, and that he used to spend Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 a month partly on his household and partly in maintaining an *auchaitra*, or place of distribution of food, to poor pilgrims. Another Brahmin priest, Bhimachari Jeevanbhut (whose evidence also was taken *de bene case*) states that the deceased used to tell him that he used to earn Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, or Rs. 2,500 yearly. The agent of the plaintiff, one Mahabuleshwar Budrunbhut (who affirmed the plaint), states that the deceased's income was *at least* Rs. 4,000 a-year, but that he used to spend Rs. 2,000 a-year on his *auchaitra*. The only other witness, Ramcrustna Apalia (who describes himself as a carcoon on the appellate side of this Court), states that the deceased's income was from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 a-year. These witnesses, though they had more or less intimacy with the deceased and general knowledge of his position, do not appear to have had any means of accurately knowing his income. They speak vaguely both as to his income and expenditure, and in particular we are left a good deal in the dark as to what the deceased expended on his *auchaitra*, the maintenance of which I must suppose to have been imposed on the deceased as an incident of his position and functions, or as the witness Mahabuleshwar Budrunbhut says, "He (the deceased) was expected to support any one who would go and ask." The evidence of these witnesses cannot, I think, be taken to prove more than this: that the deceased occupied a position of consideration and respect, and was in the enjoyment of an income fully sufficient for the comfortable maintenance of himself and the plaintiffs who were dependent on him. I consider that the amount of loss resulting to the plaintiffs from the death of the deceased may be estimated at the sum necessary to maintain them in a condition of respectability and comfort, having regard to their rank and position. In estimating this sum, I think I ought to take into consideration the probability that the relative of the deceased who has succeeded him in his functions will consider himself bound to contribute to the support of the mother and widow of his predecessor, and also (as admitted in cross-examination by the witness Ramcrustna Apalia) that the widow might adopt a son to her deceased husband, to whom the latter's spiritual clients would resort, and who would become the recipient of their offerings. With regard to the proper sum to be allowed for the maintenance of the widow and mother according to their rank in life, the witness Soobhabhut Guneshbhut states that Rs. 25 or Rs. 50 would be sufficient, and the evidence of Ramcrustna Apalia is much to the same effect. Considering, having regard to the probability above mentioned of the maintenance of the widow and mother being to some extent provided by the successor of the husband, that the sum of Rs 25 per month may be taken as sufficient for the proper and becoming maintenance of the plaintiffs. There seems no reason that they should not continue to live together, as I understand they are now doing, and I think the sum of Rs. 5,000 (which at 6 per cent. will produce Rs. 25 a month) is the proper amount of damages to be awarded to them. As, however, the damages have to be apportioned between the plaintiffs, and having regard to their respective ages, I award the sum of Rs. 3,000 to the plaintiff Pudmavatee, the widow, and the sum of Rs. 2,000 to the plaintiff Gowreebaee, the mother. The defendants have not made any offer of compensation, and at any rate have not paid any sum into Court, and I therefore decree that the plaintiffs' costs of this suit to be taxed as between attorney and client be paid by the defendants.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other kinds. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77 Strand, London.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING.

[SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

DETAILED REPORT.

STEWARDS—Hon. Major Bourke, J. A. Crawford, Esq., Colonel Raikes, T. M. Robinson, Esq., Major Mylne. Secretary—Charles Hartley, Esq. Clerk of the Course—W. Pritchard, Esq. Judge—J. A. Crawford, Esq.

A thick ground fog covered the greater part of the course in the early part of the morning, and it was perhaps fortunate that the races did not commence, as was announced overnight, punctually at seven. The sun, however, soon pierced through the fog, and the morning turned out bright, sharp, and bracing afterwards, and must have done a deal of good to several who, to judge from their looks, had been up rather late overnight. There were a good many people on the course for the second day—many, no doubt, attracted by the hopes of seeing Lady Mayo again, but in this they were disappointed, as Lord Mayo rode up the course alone just before the first race was run, and a few more of the party from Government House drove up afterwards to the stand in the Charabane. The only incident that happened on the course was that Mr. Morrell's drag was very nearly overturned into the tank by the stand, owing to the fault of a European, who was attempting to drive it home, and who headed the horses straight at the low rails around the tank. The two leaders went over the rail, and one of the wheelers fell over, but as the rail was fortunately strong, the drag did not follow, and no one was any the worse. The notice board on the stewards' stand announced that the Turf Club would give a purse of Rs. 600 in the place of Messrs. Charles Nephew and Co.'s Cup, and five horses have accepted the handicap, though we think the weights altogether too light. Amongst the reports on the course was one that Mr. W. W. had sold his entire stud to another sporting gentleman for a large sum with their engagements, but the horses ran in Mr. W. W.'s colours, so the report may be untrue. Business commenced with—

FIRST RACE.—The Redcoats Stakes of Rs. 100 from the fund. For all Arabs. 1 mile. Winner of the Derby of the year to carry 5lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 10lbs. Entrance Rs 250. 100 forfeit. To close and name on 1st November, and declare forfeit by 2 P.M. the day before the race.

Mr. Field's Sunbeam, 9st 3lbs, Hastings 1
Mr. W. W.'s Growler, 9st 3lbs, Dignum 2
Mr. Frost's Scimitar Secundus, 8st 7lbs, Keates.. 3

In the lottery overnight Sunbeam sold for 70 G. Ms., Scimitar Secundus for 14, and Growler for 10, which was laying odds on Sunbeam against the other two; but the result of the race was never long in doubt, for though Growler led for a short distance, and then Scimitar, at the corner Sunbeam was in front, and ultimately came in an easy winner by a length. Time—1m. 53sec.

SECOND RACE.—The Colonial Stakes of Rs. 1,200 from the fund. For all maiden Cape, Australian, Tasmanian and country-bred horses. R. C. Weight for age and class. Horses that have never started before the day of naming allowed 3lbs. Entrance on or before 1st July, Rs. 80; ditto after that, and on or before 1st September, Rs. 160; ditto ditto 1st November, 300, when the race will close. And a sweepstakes of Rs. 160 for all horses declared to start; if fifty entrances second horse to receive Rs. 800, and the third horse Rs. 200.

Mr. W. W.'s Driver, 9st, Ram Churn 1
Mr. B. W.'s Black Eagle, 9st 6lb, Jno. Irvine .. 2
Mr. W. W.'s Bellman, 9st 3lbs, Dignum 3
Mr. C. Herbert's Indian Star, 8st 13lb, Challoner. 4
Mr. Manchester's St. George, 8st 13lb, Bowen .. 5
Mr. Henry's Bolivar, 8st 13lb, Gooch 6

The specimens of Australian horseflesh which came out to run for the Colonial were by no means first class. Black Eagle was the best looking, and it was perhaps on the strength of that and his running at Sonepore that he was made favourite, his price in a hundred goldmohur lottery being 48 goldmohurs, whilst Driver only reached 29, Bolivar, 12, and others nominal sums. All chance that the backers of Bolivar may have had was soon settled by that animal on the first attempt at a start bolting with Gooch, who seemed to have no strength to hold him, as far as the mile post, or nearly half the distance of the race, and there Gooch, after trying to persuade him to return for some time, gave it up as a bad job, and dismounted. The rest were, after waiting for some time, sent off pretty well together, Indian Star and Driver leading. After getting safely round the stable turn, Driver had a good lead, but about the 1½ post Black Eagle began to close up, but it was chiefly owing to Driver having been eased, for he soon came away again, and led into the straight by nearly two lengths, which he maintained to the end, winning with comparative ease in 3m. 21sec.

THIRD RACE—Drawing Room Stakes. For all horses, Rs. 400 from the fund. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 150. 80 forfeit. To close on 1st November, and name or declare forfeit by 2 P.M. the day before the race.

English horses..... 9 10
Colonials 9 0
Country-breds..... 7 7
Arabs 6 10
} No allowances.

Mr. W. W.'s Favorite, 9st, Dignum 1
Mr. Frost ns. Brigand, 9st, Keates 2
Mr. Fitzgerald ns. Fermoy, 9st, Hackney 3

Odds on Favorite against the field may be said to be all that was offered on this race, and few were found bold enough to back the field. Brigand went off with a good lead, which he maintained to the Calcutta turn, Fermoy dropping behind, outpaced from the start. At the turn Favorite came up, passed Brigand, and, going on with the lead, won in a canter by six lengths. Time —1m. 22sec.

FOURTH RACE.—A Purse of Rs. 800 for English horses. 1½ mile. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Weight for age. Entrance Rs. 150. 100 forfeit. To close and name 1st December.

Mr. Bailey's Bridesmaid .. .. Walked over.

FIFTH RACE.—A Cup or Purse of Rs. 1,000 presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan. For maiden Arabs. 1½ miles. Weight for age. The winner of the Calcutta Derby to carry 5lbs. extra. Entrance on the 1st November 5 G. Ms. with an additional 5 G. Ms. to start.

H. H. Aga Khan's Silvertail, 8st 12lbs, Browtey...1
Mr. W. W.'s Grey Warrior 8st 12lbs, Hackney .2
Mr. Field's The Earl, 9st 3lbs, Hastings...3
Capt. Lockwood's Byculla 8st 12lbs, J. Brewtey.4

The cracks of the Derby were to fight their battle over again in this race, the distance being half a mile shorter, and The Earl carrying extra weight for the honour which he had gained. This, however, seemed to make little difference to his admirers, who stuck to him manfully at the lotteries and in the stand, and backed him at evens against the field, the prices at the lotteries being—The Earl 57 goldmohurs, Silvertail 21, Grey Warrior 17, and Byculla 1. The lot were started in a perfectly straight line with the post, and the first to show his nose in front was Grey Warrior, but Silvertail was soon on even terms with him, and the pair raced together to the half-mile post, where The Earl began to creep up, and Byculla to fall back. Turning into the straight run home, the three leading horses were all close together, and all were soon at work, but The Earl was not persevered with beyond the distance, and the other two ran a punishing race home, Silvertail winning at last cleverly by a length and a half. Time—2m. 53 sec.

SIXTH RACE.—Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 each. 150 forfeit. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 1 stone. To close and name on 1st November, two may be named, one to the post.

Mr. Ferris's Shamrock, 8st 13lbs, Donaldson..... 0
Mr. Field's Sunbeam, 8st 2lbs, Challoner 0
Mr. Seventauk's Gipsy, 7st 13lbs, W. Brewtey.. 0

This should have been the fourth race, but was postponed to enable Sunbeam to have as much rest as possible after the first race, but it was of no avail, for although his backers gave 31 goldmohurs for him, whilst Shamrock sold for 11, and Gipsy for 6, he was not able to win. Gipsy went off with the lead, Sunbeam second, and Shamrock whipping in till the final turn, when the mare was passed by the other two, and Shamrock coming away won at last rather easily by two lengths in 1m. 52 sec.—*Englishman*, Dec. 21.

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